Vol. 12. THE 625.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, Auguſt 25, 1798.

Thomas and Samuel Magee,

INFORM their friends and the public, that they carry on the

Hatting Buſineſs

in all its various branches at their Manufactory the corner of Front Street and Chancery Lane, and at their Sale Shop the corner of Market and Third Streets, where thoſe who favour them with their cuſtom may be ſupplied with Beaver, Caſtor and Roram Hats, wholeſale and Retail, of the beſt quality and neweſt faſhions.

Pittſburgh, June 21, 1798.

NEW GOODS.

Juſt opening by

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

AT their Store the corner of Front and Market Streets, a general aſſortment of the NEWEST and moſt FASHIONABLE GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon—they have alſo a general aſſortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good, and a quantity of PIG LEAD, which they offer for ſale on reaſonable terms.

Thoſe indebted to them are requeſted to come forward and diſcharge their reſpective accounts to prevent trouble.

Pittſburgh, June 11, 1798.

Forty Dollars Reward

WILL be given to any perſon, who will return the three under named perſons viz: JOHN M'PRIDE, a boy of about fifteen years of age, round faced, light ſandy hair, forward and given to ſwearing, about five years from Ireland—likewiſe SAMUEL WYLIE and WILLIAM DRUMON. Wylie is about 35 years of age, 6 feet in height, light hair hanging looſe on his ſhoulders & curls, has ſerved in the United States army, and is American born. Drumon, is about the ſame height, about 45 years of age, black ſhort curly hair, with ſome grey hairs intermixed, has been a ſoldier in the Britiſh ſervice, and is a North Britton born. The above deſcribed perſons went off with a man by the name of Daniel Croſs, who is hard of hearing; it is likely they will apply for work at a brick yard, for they have been all uſed to ſuch work. Drumon or Wily can mould. Twenty Dollars and reaſonable charges will be paid on the delivery of the boy, and Ten Dollars for either Wylie or Drumon, to me in Pittſburgh.

THOMAS GRAY.

Pittſburgh, July 21, 1798.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed the above deſcribed perſons is gone down the Ohio river.

Advertiſement.

St. Clair Township Before County.

THESE are to forewarn the public not to credit any perſon in my name, not even my wife Elizabeth, as ſhe has abſconded my bed and board, and I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date. Given under my hand this 26th day of June 1798.

DAVID BAKER.

Auguſt 19, 1798.

SHERIFF'S SALES,

BY virtue of ſundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday the 3d day of September next at the Court Houſe in the borough of Pittſburgh, one Lot of Donation Land No. 996 in the fifth diſtrict. Seized and taken in execution as the property of William M'Ginnis, at the ſuit of William Turnbull.

Alſo, one Lot of Donation Land, in the ſecond diſtrict No. 1868. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Daniel Henderſon, at the ſuit of Abner & Jeſſe Barker.

Alſo, one Lot in the fifth diſtrict of Donation Land No. 1080. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Daniel Henderſon at the ſuit of William Wuſthoff.

Alſo, one fourth part of Lot No. 284, ſituate in the borough of Pittſburgh, being 40 feet in front on Wood ſtreet, and ſixty feet back to Lot No. 283, bounded North and South by part of ſaid Lot. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Joſeph Engleman, at the ſuit of John Wall for the uſe of Benjamin Hair, and to be ſold by me

JAMES SAMPLE, Sheriff.

Auguſt 18, 1798.

WANTED.

A LAD *of about 14 or 15 years of age as an Apprentice to the Printing Buſineſs—Enquire at the Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette.*

June 8, 1798.

DANCING SCHOOL.

THE Subſcriber having returned from Kentucky, reſpectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittſburgh and its vicinity, that he intends (if honored with their patronage) to open his School the firſt week in September, agreeably to his former propoſals.

A meſſage being ſent (for the preſent) to Mr. Gregg's tavern, he will be happy to wait on Ladies and Gentlemen who wiſh to become Subſcribers.

B. HOLDICH.

Auguſt 11, 1798.

☞ Mr. H. will direct his whole attention to this place only, as long as a ſufficient ſubſcription is obtained.

AN ACT

For the relief of the Refugees from the Britiſh provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia.

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That to ſatisfy the claims of certain perſons claiming lands under the reſolutions of Congreſs, of the twenty third of April, one thouſand ſeven hundered and eighty three, and the thirteenth of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty five, as refugees from the Britiſh provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia, the Secretary for the Department of War, be, and is hereby authorized and directed to give notice in one or more of the public papers of each of the States of Vermont, Maſſachuſetts, New Yok, New Hampſhire and Pennſylvania, to all perſons having claims under the ſaid reſolutions, to tranſmit to the War office, within two years after the paſſing of this act, a juſt and true account of their claims to the bounty of Congreſs.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no other perſons ſhall be entitled to the benefit of the proviſions of this act, than thoſe of the following deſcriptions, or their widows and heirs, viz. Firſt, thoſe heads of families, and ſingle perſons, not members of any ſuch families, who were reſidents in one of the provinces aforeſaid, prior to the fourth day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy ſix, and who abandoned their ſettlements, in conſequence of having given aid to the United Colonies or States, in the revolutionary war againſt Great Britain, or with intention to give ſuch aid, and continued in the United States, or in their ſervice, during the ſaid war, and did not return to reſide in the dominions of the king of Great Britain, prior to the twenty fifth of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty three. Secondly, the widows and heirs of all ſuch perſons as were actual reſidents, as aforeſaid, who abandoned their ſettlements, as aforeſaid and died within the United States, or in their ſervice during the ſaid war, and thirdly, all perſons who were members of families at the time of their coming into the United States, and who during the war, entered into their ſervice.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the proof of the ſeveral circumſtances neceſſary to entitle the applicants to the benefits of this act, may be taken before a judge of the ſupreme or diſtrict court of the United States, or a judge of the ſupreme or ſuperior court, or the firſt juſtice or firſt judge of the court of common pleas or county court of any ſtate.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That at the expiration of fifteen months from and after the paſſing of this act, and from time to time thereafter, it ſhall be the duty of the Secretary for the Department of War, to lay ſuch evidence of claims as he may have received, before the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treaſury, and with them, proceed to examine the teſtimony, and give their judgment what quantity of land ought to be allowed to the individual claimants, in proportion to the degree of their reſpective ſervices, ſacrifices and ſufferings, in conſequence of their attachment to the cauſe of the United States, allowing to thoſe of the firſt claſs a quantity not exceeding one thouſand acres; and to the laſt claſs, a quantity not exceeding one hundred, making ſuch intermediate claſſes as the reſolutions aforeſaid, and diſtributive juſtice, may, in their jundgment require, and make report thereof, to Congreſs. And in caſe any ſuch claimant ſhall have ſuſtained ſuch loſſes and ſufferings, or performed ſuch ſervices for the United States, that he cannot juſtly be claſſed in any one general claſs, a ſeparate report ſhall be made of his circumſtances, together with the quantity of land that ought to be allowed him, having reference to the foregoing ratio; *Provided*, that in conſidering what compenſation ought to be made by virtue of this act, all grants exeept militaty grants, which may have been made by the United States, or individual States, ſhall be conſideredat the juſt value thereof, at the time the ſame were made, reſpectively, either in whole or in part, as the caſe may be, a ſatisfaction to thoſe who may have received the ſame: *Provided alſo*, that no claim under this law, ſhall be aſſignable until after report made to Congreſs, as aforeſaid, and until the ſaid lands be granted to the perſons entitled to the benefit of his act.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That all claims in virtue of ſaid reſolutions of Congreſs, which ſhall not be exhibited as aforeſaid, within the time by this act limited, ſhall forever thereafter be barred.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

Approved, April 7, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

Depoſited among the Rolls in the office of the Department of ſtate.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

☞ *Purſuant to the above Act*, Notice is hereby given to all perſons having claims under the reſolutions of Congreſs, of the 23d of April 1783, and the 13th of April, 1785, to tranſmit to the War Office within two years after the paſſing of the ſaid Act, *viz.* the 7th day of April, 1798, a juſt and true account of their claims to the bounty of Congreſs.

In the proof of claims, a ſtrict attention muſt be paid to the requiſitions of the 2d and 3d ſections of the Act.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.

July 19. 6t.

TO BE SOLD,

AT Public Vendue on Monday the firſt day of October next, at the dwelling houſe of Jacob Milliron deceaſed, near Jacob Painter's Eſq. in Hempfield townſhip Weſtmoreland county,

300 Acres of Land, lying on the waters of Seweekly, adjoining land of Jacob Painter Eſq. and Henry Horebough's mill; there is about ninety acres of it clear, ſeventy of which is up land, and twenty is meadow; there are about thirty acres more of meadow ground to be cleared, there are a good houſe, barn and ſtables on the place, together with a fine never failing ſpring of water, and there is a fine aſpect of about ſix acres planted with Apple Trees.

220 Acres of Land, adjoining the above mentioned peace in Hempfield townſhip, and the lands of Peter Eiſeman and Bernhard Thomas; there are about ten acres of it clear, five acres of which are upland and five meadow ground; there are about thirty acres of meadow ground more to be cleared; there are a houſe ſtable and Smith's ſhop on the place, and four very good ſprings and ſome Apple Trees planted.

318 Acres, lying in Mount-Pleaſant townſhip, adjoining lands of Nathaniel Harſk, Conrad Beyer and the Manor; there are about eighty acres of it clear, ſixty five acres of which are upland and fifteen meadow ground; there are about forty acres more of meadow ground to be cleared, there are a fine houſe and barn on the place, together with a never failing ſpring of water and a number of Apple Trees planted. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe may view the premiſes at any time. The terms will be made known the day of the vendue.

PHILIP MILLIRON.
JOHN MILLIRON.
NICHOLAS LONG.
JACOB MECHLING.

Weſtmoreland Conty,
Hempfield Townſhip,
Auguſt 18, 1798.

FOR SALE,

A Quantity of the Firſt Quality of

SOLE-LEATHER,

Price by the ſingle ſide 25 cents per lb. and by the hundred or ton 20 cents. Apply to Mr. Reed ſign of the Waggon Pittſburgh, or the Subſcriber Huntingdon County, where any quantity of the ſame tanage may be had.

WILLIAM KILLIP.

Auguſt 18, 1798.

FOR SALE.

A Quantity of Excellent

Fine Salt, at

JAMES O'HARA's.

Pittſburgh, May 23, 1798.

Letters remaining in the Poſt Office at Greenſburgh, on the 1ſt day of July, 1798.

A.

JOHN or James Anderſon, near Conemah. Mrs. John or James Anderſon, Conemah. David Armſtrong, care of John Kirkpatrick Merchant in Greenſburgh. John Agnew, Merchant Fort Legonier. John Agnew, Tavern Keeper at Fort Legonier.

B.

James Boyd, Redſtone Settlement. Doctor Abraham Baily, Jacob's Creek Iron Works. Jacob Brenner, to the care of William Jameſon in Legonier Valley.

C.

Patrick Campbell, near Sewickley. Margaret Culbertſon, Hanna's Town, to the care of Mr. Kirkpatrick Greenſburgh. Ebenezer Coo. Michael Cookes, Greenſburgh. Iſaac Cochren, near Greenſburgh. James Cannon jun. care of Thomas Dunlap, ſix miles from Greenſburgh. Adam Camerer near Greenſburgh, care of Col. Koons in Greenſburgh. Joſeph Collins. John Caldwell, Taylor Greenſburgh.

D.

Hanover Davis near Greensburgh, care of Frederick Rohrer. James Dougherty, Mount Pleaſant Townſhip. David Duff, care of Mr. Dubois near Greenſburgh.

E.

Henry Ely, care of William Patrick. Ephraim Evans, near Greensburgh.

F.

Iacob Fritz, South-Huntingdon Townſhip. Samuel Fiſh, in Greensburgh.

G.

Craft Goaſt, near Connel's Town Fayette County, care of Mr. Goaſt.

H.

Catherine Holland, Iacob's Creek, care of Maj. Philip Coſe, Nine Mile run. 2 letters. John Henderſon, Blacklegs Settlement, 21 miles from Greensburg, care of John Armſtrong Wheelright Greensburgh. Noble Hunter Legonier Valley, care of Philip Freeman Tavern Keeper Legonier.

I.

John Linginger, in Greensburgh. David Latimore, Black Smith at Irwin's mill. Francis Leek, at Iacob's Creek Iron Works.

M.

Doctor Mears, on or near Jacob's Creek, James M'Clean, Eſq. Allegheny Townſhip. Robert M'Cheseik, care of Col. Cambell Robert M'Cloſky, care of the Rev. John M'Farren near Greensburgh. Archibald M'Guire, Merchant. Henry M'Bride, Greensburgh, care of Mr. Beatty, Greensburgh. James M'Cutcheon, Unity Townſhip, care of James M'Clean, Tavern Keeper Greensburgh. George Millar or Robert Millar, care of James Guthrey. Robert or James Millar, care of James Guthrey. Robert Mayginnis. John M'Griff, in Conemaugh ſettlement, near Mr. Clarke's mill.

N.

Peter Rogers Nigh, Greensburgh.

O.

Martin Overholt, South-Huntington townſhip. Arthur O'Hara, care of George Smith.

R.

The Rev. Francis Reno. William Reed, care of Samuel Potter Jacob's ſwamps. Jacob Raſor, living at George Erentrit's on the Cheſnut Ridge fourteen miles from the Glades on the Middle road.

S.

James Smith, near Kelly's fording on the Conemaugh, care of Mr. Robert Beatty, Merchant Greensburgh. Robert Smith, Fuller near Greensburgh. George Smith, Crooked creek. Archibald Smith, Salem townſhip. Andrew Shaw, near Hannah's Town. James Shall, Kiſkeminetas, care of John Brannon Greensburgh. Thomas Setton. George Setton.

T.

John Jack Thompſon. near Budd's Ferry.

V.

James Vance. South Huntington townſhip.

W.

John Wright, Eſq.

Y.

Samuel Yearmans, Greensburg, near Morgin Fr.

Auguſt 18, 1798.

NOTICE.

ON the petition of John Ritchie, an inſolvent debetor, to the Court of Common Pleas of Weſtmoreland County, praying for the benefit of the Laws made for the relief of ſuch perſons and ſubjoining a liſt of his creditors and effects on oath, the Court appoint the ſecond Monday in September next for hearing the petitioner and his creditors, and direct that Notice thereof be publiſhed three times previous to that day in the Pittſburgh Gazette.

By order of the Court,

THOMAS HAMILTON.
Prothonotary.

Greenſburgh, Auguſt 19, 1798.

22

Foreign Intelligence.

EXCELLENT NEWS.

Petersburgh, May 5.

PROCLAMATION.

"Be it hereby known to all whom it may concern, to all Europe and the whole world, that his Imperial Ruſſian Majeſty, Paul I, has ordered the following Proclamation to be iſſued by me, Prince Alexander Beſborodko, firſt miniſter and chancellor of his Imperial Majeſty:

"In conſequence of the notification of the Executive Directory of the French Republic of the 23d of Nivoſe, in the 6th year, importing, "that if any ſhip be ſuffered to paſs through the Sound with Engliſh commodities, of whatever nation it may be, it ſhall be conſidered as a formal declaration of war, againſt the French nation;"—his Imperial Majeſty Paul I, has been graciouſly pleaſed to order twenty-two ſhips of the line, and two hundred and fifty galleys, under the command of admiral Cruſe, and M. de Litta, knight of Malta, to proceed to the Sound, to protect trade in general againſt the manifeſt oppreſſion of the Directory, as ſuch proceeding is evidently contrary to the rights of all nations. His Ruſſian Majeſty gives his Imperial word, to protect the freedom of trade with all his power both by ſea and land, which he hereby requires the Diplomatic corps to make known and proclaim."

LONDON, June 4.

REBELLION IN IRELAND.

London Gazette, Saturday, June 2.

Dublin Caſtle, May 29, 1798.

Official report from Major-General Sir James Duff, dated Monaſtereven, May 29, 1798.

I marched from Limerick on Sunday morning with ſixty dragoons, the Dublin Militia, their field pieces, with two curricle guns, to open the communication with Dublin, which I judged of the utmoſt importance to government. By means of cars for the infantry I reached this place in forty-eight hours. I am now, at ſeven o'clock this morning, (Monday) marching to ſurround the town of Kildare, the head quarters of the rebels, with ſeven pieces of artillery, one hundred and forty dragoons, and three hundred and fifty infantry. I have left the whole country behind me perfectly quiet and well protected by means of the troops and yeomanry corps. I hope to be able to forward this to you by the mail coach, which will eſcort to Naas. I am ſufficiently ſtrong. You may depend upon my prudence and ſucceſs. My guns were well manned, and the troops in high ſpirits. The cruelties that have been committed on ſome of the officers and men have exaſperated them to a great degree. Of my future operations I will endeavour to inform you.

JAMES DUFF.

Tueſday, two o'clock, P. M. Kildare.

P. S. We found the rebels retiring from the town, on our arrival, armed. Then followed them with the dragoons. I ſent on ſome of the yeomen to tell them, on laying down their arms they ſhould not be hurt. Unfortunately ſome of them fired on the troops. From that moment they were attacked on all ſides. Nothing could ſtop the rage of the troops. I believe from two to three hundred of the rebles were killed. We have three men killed and ſeveral wounded. I am too much fatigued to enlarge.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Dublin Caſtle, May 29.

Yeſterday advices were received from Lieut. Col. Foote, of the North Cork regiment of militia, that having advanced with a column againſt a very numerous body of rebels, his party was attacked when exhauſted by the length of their march, and, after killing a great number, of the enemy, it was moſt entirely cut off. Late in the evening General Lake arrived from Kilcullen, where he received the unconditional ſubmiſſion of a body of rebels, amounting to near 2000, who, after having delivered up their arms, and ſeven perſons who were their leaders, were permitted to return into the King's peace.—Their ſorrow and repentance ſeemed complete. The town of Kildare, and the adjacent parts, have alſo begged to make an unconditional ſubmiſſion.

June 7.

The unfortunate Lord Edward Fitzgerald, we have received advice, died on Monday of the wounds he received in reſiſting thoſe who apprehended him.

The Grand Maſter of Malta, at the particular ſolicitation of the Emperor of Ruſſia, has conſented to receive the Britiſh fleet in the ports of Malta—a circumſtance of the higheſt importance to our naval operations in the Mediterranean.

PLYMOUTH, June 4.

This morning arrived here a beautiful French ſhip privateer, called the Caroline, of Nantz, pierced for 18 guns, but mounted with 14, and navigated by 125 men; ſhe was captured the 31ſt ult. after a ſmart chaſe by his majeſty's ſhip Phenix, of 36 guns, Captain Halſtead, which ſhip is alſo arrived here.

The Phenix, five days ago, fell in with, and took poſſeſſion of the American ſhip Amelia, Captain Grant, from Charleſton, bound to London or Hamburgh.

Captain Grant, ſoon after the Amelia ſailed from Charleſton, jumped overboard in a fit of inſanity, and was drowned.

DUBLIN, May 31.

We are extremely happy to announce, that in ſeveral parts of the country numbers of the infatuated peaſantry are coming in ſurrendering their arms, and taking the oath of allegiance.—In the neighbourhood of Coolock, we hear, no leſs than 500 have come in in the courſe of Tueſday and the day before, acknowledging their crimes, and delivering up their arms; and this, we underſtand, has been in a great meaſure owing to the humane exertions of the Hon. Capt. Annesley.

June 3.

Enniſcorthy (about 58 miles ſouth of Dublin, on a fine river called the Slaney), is in the hands of the rebels, who have put every Proteſtant to death.

Mr. Moor, of Rathangan, having drawn out his corps againſt the rebels, his Lieutenant, who was a Catholic, cried out that "he would not fire on his fellow-citizens;"—"Nor I—Nor I!" ran through the corps. On which Mr. Moor called out, "What! have I no loyal men amongſt you to ſtand by me" Six or ſeven men inſtantly ſtood forward, who, with Mr. Moor, as inſtantly loſt their lives and the traitors fled to join the rebels.

The progreſs of the rebellion has been by no means ſo alarming within the laſt three days as its outſet threatened.

American Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 6

Mr. Dorr arrived at Portſmouth from Bordeaux, has brought the following arrete of the French Directory, which was handed to him by the Conſul, who received it directly from Talleyrand, the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs, the day previous to their ſailing.

The Miniſter of Foreign Affairs, to the Conſul General of the United States of America.

Paris, May 19, 1798.

CITIZEN,

I have the honor of informing you, that in conſequence of an arrete of the Directory, dated 25th inſt. That it is ſtrictly forbidden that any veſſel ſailing under American colours, ſhall on any pretence whatſoever, enter into either of the following warlike ports, viz. Breſt, L'Orient, Toulon, Demtriſque or Rochfort; I haſten to communicate this intelligence to you: in order that you may take the neceſſary ſteps of making it known to all American navigators.

Salut and Fraternite,

(Signed) CH. M. TALLEYRAND.

A letter from Paris, dated May 13, received by the arrival at Portſmouth, confirms the ſtatement in our paper of Saturday, that Mr. Gerry was about quitting France. He had determined to take his paſſage in the United States brig Sophia, which arrived on the 11th of May.

Extract of a letter from Charleſton, to a merchant in New-York, dated July 26.

"There has juſt arrived a ſchooner in nine days from the Havanna, which was permitted to come by ſpecial licence of the Governor. The veſſel is diſpatched by our Conſul, American merchants, and Captains of American veſſels, to ſtate to the government their peculiar hard ſituation—being upwards of 100 veſſels, with property on board, to the amount of ONE AND A HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, which will be immediately captured ſhould they attempt to come out, there being about a dozen picaroon French veſſels, ſome within, and others without the Moro, watching their motions and has induced them to repreſent their ſituation to our government, ſoliciting a protection of armed veſſels, and are determined to wait till it may be granted. This day a number of merchants ſent to requeſt Captain Truxton, of the Conſtellation frigate who is now cruiſing off our coaſt, to afford the Havannah veſſels protection if conſiſtent with his inſtructions."

Extract of a letter from Mileſburgh, Mifflin county, dated July 10, 1798.

"We have lately had a diſeaſe among our horſes, called the Yellow Water. It has been cured by the loſs of five gallons of blood, by purges prepared of a decoction of the inner bark of the butternut or white walnut; and by giving afterwards for a few days, two ounces of ſalt-petre each day."

HEALTH-OFFICE, Auguſt 9, 1798.

Reſolved, That the following communication from the Academy of Medecine, be publiſhed for the information of the inhabitants.

THE ACADEMY OF MEDECINE of Philadelphia, having taken into conſideration the exiſtence of a Malignant Bilious Fever in the city, have conceived it to be their duty to lay before the Managers of the Marine and City Hoſpitals, the following facts reſpecting its origin, and the means of checking its progreſs.

We have upon enquiry diſcovered that a caſe of this fever exiſted in the city on the 6th of June, and that ſeveral caſes of it exiſted in July, in parts of the city remote from the river, and wholly unconnected with each other. They appeared to originate from the putrid exhalations of alleys and gutters, and docks, and from the ſtagnating water in the neighbourhood of the city. We derive the late rapid increaſe of the fever from the foul air of ſeveral ſhips lately arrived in the port, and from ſome damaged coffee which arrived in a brig from Jamaica on the 29th July. In the courſe of our enquiries into the origin of the fever, we did not meet with a ſingle fact that could ſupport the opinion of contagion being imported in the bodies or cloaths of ſick people in the ſhips or veſſels which lie between Walnut and Spruce ſtreets, where the diſeaſe has prevailed moſt. Many reſpectable modern authorities aſſert that the yellow fever is not contagious in the Weſt-Indies, and repeated obſervations ſatisfy us that it is rarely ſo during the warm weather in the United States. None of the caſes we have as yet ſeen have propagated it, and we conceive it to be an error as abſurd in its nature as it has been fatal in its operation upon the city of Philadelphia, that the contagion of a diſeaſe ſhould adhere to the timber of a ſhip after a ſea voyage, and ſhould ſpread from the timber of the ſhip without contact through an extenſive neighbourhood, and ceaſe to communicate itſelf afterwards by long and cloſe connection of the ſick with their families and attendants. We lament that this fact, together with many others, upon the nature and origin of the yellow fever, which were ſtated in our letter to the Governor on the 1ſt of December, 1797, and by him laid before the legiſlature of the ſtate, have been treated with total neglect in the preſent health law: The diſtreſs we felt upon ſeeing that law is, however, much alleviated by the reflection that we have not contributed, in any degree by ſupporting an erroneous opinion, to reproduce the preſent alarming calamity of our city.

We beg leave to recommend for the purpoſe of checking the progreſs of the fever, an attention to the following directions:

1ſt. The removal of all the families from thoſe parts of the city where the diſeaſe, from the contamination of the atmoſphere, appears chiefly to exiſt, and the preventing thoſe parts being viſited by the citizens.

2dly. The removal of all ſhips and putrid articles of commerce from the wharves and ſtores of the city.

3dly. The cleaning of the docks, wharves, yards and cellars; alſo the waſhing of the gutters every day, and of the ſtreets and alleys three times a week, by means of pumps and fire engines.

4thly. The appointment of a ſufficient number of phyſicians to take care of ſuch of the poor as may be affected with the fever.

5thly. Publicly adviſing the citizens to avoid all the uſual exciting cauſes of fever, ſuch as intemperance, fatigue, exceſſive heat, the night air, all violent and debilitating paſſions of the mind.

6thly. To adviſe them, in every caſe of indiſpoſition, however ſlight in appearance, to apply immediately for medical aid.

BOSTON, Auguſt 4.

Our French papers are replete with articles indicating the ſpeedy renewal of hoſtilities between Auſtria and France; and of the formation of a powerful coalition againſt that devaſtating republic. The world has long ſeen the overbearing ambition and arrogance of the French Directory; and is only waiting a favorable opportunity to give them a ſevere check. If the nations unite their forces—act heart and in hand—and when they put their hand to the plough, ſwear they will not look back;—we may augure, that the ebb tide of the French will be as rapid as their flood. Their conduct in Switzerland has cemented the abhorrence of all nations; and every oraiſon to heaven wafts myriads of prayers for the downfal of the moſt abominable [illegible]y, that ever afflicted the world. They heard and anſwered.

The Grand Aqueduct is juſt finiſhed; by this noble work of enterprize, the town is ſupplied with pure water, from a diſtance of four miles.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Auguſt 7.

HAIL STORM.

Southborough July 21.

"On Thurſday laſt, we experienced one of the fevereſt hail ſtorms in this town, which can be remembered. The hail was very hard and large, driven by a fierce wind ſo as to lay our promiſing fields of corn and other [illegible] and our gardens and fruit trees, almoſt entire waſte. The windows of our houſes are very much damaged."

At Shawangunck on Wedneſday the July in the afternoon, a hurricane from Northward, accompanied with a thick [illegible] of hail ſtones, carried devaſtation with unrooſing houſes overturning barns and houſes, taring the trees up by the root cutting to pieces corn, buckwheat, flax and all kinds of vegetables. The hail it was nearly ten inches deep, and as la[illegible] muſket balls.

Pittsburgh, Auguſt 25.

From the Weſtern Telegraphe.

(Publiſhed by requeſt,)

MR. COLERICK,

WHILE the French were in difficulties with their enemies they affected great friendſhip for Switzerland. They ſoothed, careſſed, and ſucceeded in perſuading this honeſt unſuſpecting people that their neutrality would be reſpected and that France was their moſt cordial ally. In the mean time by their intrigues and their gold they gained over to their purpoſes, a ſtrong diſcontented party among the people, and corrupted many leading men who had an influential direction in the government.—Peace was made with the moſt preſſing enemies of the French republic.—Then without pretence of provocation, Switzerland is invaded, its government deſtroyed, its treaſures and fortreſſes ſeized, its large towns filled with ſoldiers, the faireſt portion of its territory abandoned to pillage, and a military deſpotiſm eſtabliſhed in the ſhort ſpace of two months.

This is the fate they are preparing for the United States.—They have been playing exactly the ſame game among us: they have courted, fawned, bribed and organized a ſtrong party here, by which, they openly declare to our miniſters, they are able to defeat every exertion we make for our defence, well knowing that our party diviſions muſt lead to our deſtruction.

What would the brave betrayed Swiſs give for the chance we now have of maintaining liberty and ſelf-government? Would they liſten any longer to their corrupt leaders who adviſed to truſt the French?—Would they re-elect or continue men in authority, who, in their public councils had oppoſed all meaſures of defence? Who refuſed to raiſe an army, or to ſecure the country from invaſion? Who cried peace, peace, when there was no peace, and the enemy at the gate? No, no, they would unite as one man—they would hang or expel their domeſtic traitors, and meet the inſidious French with the irreſiſtable energy of freemen.——

Shall we, then, ſit with folded arms, when Almighty God has ſet theſe hand-writings on the wall, to warn us of our approaching danger.—Will Pennſylvania ſend back to Congreſs any of thoſe men who create the diviſion upon which the French rely?—Will this diſtrict re-elect a perſon who never reſided in it, and who has made himſelf conſpicuous by oppoſing all the meaſures of government for the protection of our happy country? This will confirm the French in their opinions. It will be ſaying to them, we think the French Directory and Gallatin in the right, and our own government in the wrong; ſend hither your armies, we are tired of our preſent conſtitution, give us a new one like your own. Surely no real American will think or act thus; and even Mr. Gallatin himſelf, if his public conduct has been conſcientious, would not wiſh to remain in Congreſs during a war with France, becauſe the pride of paſt opinion and a ſenſe of conſiſtency muſt oblige him to perſiſt in oppoſition to the meaſures he has already condemned.

All moderate men will agree to the ſoundneſs of this reaſoning, and that the preſent member ſhould be no longer continued:—The next queſtion is, who ſhall be his ſucceſſor.

Until very lately, Mr. John Woods has been the only perſon talked of; he was ſet up againſt Mr. Gallatin at laſt election, and although unſucceſsful, yet was very reſpectably ſupported. He has been nominated again, and would probably have had the ſuffrages of all who did not wiſh the continuation of Mr.

Gallatin; had not Col. Nevill been brought forward by Mr. Brackenridge and his friends.—This appears to me an ill judged and an ill-timed business. Brackenridge has a private quarrel with Woods and has been abusing him in the newspapers. The public have nothing to do with their quarrel, nor ought they to suffer themselves to be divided by the arts and hand-bills of Mr. Brackenridge. We ought always to be on our guard against hand-bills, they are the weapons of designing seditious men; and have no other tendency but to divide us at this critical time, when we ought to be united.—Brackenridge and his meeting must only intend to divide us, or to serve Mr. Gallatin, or to do both; for every body who has read in his book about the Insurrection must remember, that he abuses Nevill as much as he does Woods, and appears to have gone so far as to give an opinion in writing that Nevill was not eligible in our state legislature.—We have nothing to do with angry men or their quarrels; let us take up one man and only one, let that man be Mr. Woods, for though Nevill is also a good man, yet the name of the other has first gone out, the people are prepared to vote for him; and in the case of the other, there are old wounds not yet healed, which might create objections that all good men would wish to see buried in oblivion.

A FRIEND TO UNION.

—

Washington, August 18. 1798

To John Gibson, George Wallace, Steel Semple, George Stevenson, John Wilkins, James Brison and Nathaniel Bedford, Esquires.

GENTLEMEN,

WE have seen with great pain that from the intrigues of private enmity a division of the federal interest in Pittsburgh has taken place and is likely to be kept up. The consequence must be that the federal interest will be sacrificed and Mr. Gallatin a notorious enemy to our constitution will be re-chosen—we are determined that no part of this blame shall lie on us. It was early and has been long known that Mr. Woods was the candidate to be set up against Mr. Gallatin.—He was the candidate set up at the last election, and was supported by the federal side—we have been zealous and unanimous in recommending Mr. Woods, and with such prospects, that if no division existed, we had confidence of success—we have no reason to change our minds and to change without reason would make us ridiculous—we are not to take part in the passions of Mr. Brackenridge or any other individual at the expence of our country's interest. It is our fixed opinion that here and in Green county, Mr. Woods, on the federal side, will be best supported, and will be the only person who will be supported by the federal side—He was first nominated—in point of character and capacity he is not inferior—He has been generally mentioned, and he ought not to be abandoned—we will not abandon him, and if Mr. Brackenridge can persuade any of you to do so, it is you who must answer to your consciences and your country, for all consequences.

Samuel Arbuckle,	Daniel Moor,
John Simonson,	James Allison,
John Hoge,	T. Nesbet,
David Hoge,	Alexander Addison,
Isaiah Brown,	Gabriel Blakeny,
Thomas Galbrath,	Tho. Geo. Johnston,
Wm. Sharrard,	Joseph Pentecost
John Johnston,	Alexander Reed,
Parker Campble,	William Arbutton,
Hugh Wylie,	David Redick.
James Longly,	Henry Parr.
Samuel Clark,	

—

At a meeting had on three hours notice, at Noblesburgh Robison's run, August 13. 1798, to compare sentiments, and nominate a person of respectability and talents, to represent the district composed of Alleghany, Green and Washington counties in the next General Congress—Henry Sturgeon, was unanimously chosen to the Chair, and Col. George Vallandigham, Secretary;

THE Secretary opened or suggested the object of the meeting, and after having stated it as above, begged leave to nominate Col. Presley Nevill. The Secretary said, that Col. Nevill at an early period in our revolutionary war, a period that "tried men's souls," had distinguished himself as a brave officer, & that he underwent all hardships necessarily attending a state of warfare, so that on this ground he merits the attention of his fellow citizens, when we know his respectability and talents qualify him for public office.

It is true Gentlemen, said the Secretary, there is another mentioned, viz. John Woods Esq. a man of talents and respectability, and at the last election we gave testimony of our regard to his merits by placing him in the Senate of this state, there is much of the time to come for which he was elected, and we want an opportunity to shew our gratitude and the respect we have for talents and integrity, not only to John Woods Esq. but to Presley Nevill also; we further know him to be a man of the people, the most popular character, and after the greatest prudence the matter will still be doubtful, unless the people will unanimously support Col. Nevill, for it has been publicly said in many places, that Mr. Woods ought to be content for the present, and that he would stand but little chance to Gallatin, and I must confess they have strong ground to support that opinion, since at the last election Woods was poll'd against Gallatin and the latter had a majority of about 1500 votes.

The Chairman then nominated Mr. Conner to take the number present, who reported sixty three, unanimous in their determination to support Col. Nevill.

John M'Donald, Esq. Major Henry Noble, George Kelly, William Herdman, Maj. William Conner, John Brown, William Cockran, Frederick Lafnett sen. and Daniel South, appointed a committee of correspondence and information.

By Order of the Meeting,
GEORGE VALLENDIGHAM,
Secretary.

—

A number of the inhabitants of Alleghenv county, on Chartiers creek, having met at the house of John Bell on Saturday, for the purpose of deliberating on the subject of a proper person to be chosen at the ensuing election for this district, to represent us in Congress, Philip Reis in the Chair, and David Graham, Secretary: The following resolves were unanimously agreed to. viz:

That it is the opinion of this meeting, that at the present crisis, every proper exertion ought to be made by the citizens of this district to nominate, take up and support a character, most likely to succeed against Albert Gallatin at the next election.

That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the nomination of General John Woods as a candidate for that place has been by some of the friends of Albert Gallatin, to prevent some more popular name from being introduced; that from the frequent attempts of that gentleman to become a representative in Congress for this district, as frequently having failed, we have not confidence in his name for so serious an opposition; that prejudices existing against him, being already in the State Senate, and not contented with it, which conveys to the mind, the love of power and emolument rather than of his country. An attempt to carry him on this occasion will ensure the election of Albert Gallatin.

That a person to whom no possible exception can be made; such as foreign influence &c. ought to be taken up and supported by every friend to his country.

That to avoid all such prejudice, it is the opinion of this meeting, that from the fairness of Col. Presley Nevill's character in this district, he is the most eligible person for the suojett of our election to represent us in Congress.

By Order of the Meeting,
DAVID GARNAHAN, Sec'y.

—

At a meeting on the 21st instant, of a number of those persons who have avowed themselves in favor of Col Presley Nevill, for a representative in Congress at the ensuing election—Andrew Watson Esq in the Chair, and Andrew Richardson, secretary:

It was considered, That whereas the country bordering on French Creek, and commonly known at this place by the name of the Cuffawago country, has become greatly populous and forms no inconsiderable part of Alleghenv county in respect of numbers, but far the most considerable in extent, it is reasonable that a representative in the legislature of the state, at the ensuing election, should be taken from that quarter, more especially, as some great interests, with regard to the division or divisions of this country, may come in view before the next Assembly.

2dly, That whereas Col Presley Nevill of this town has been taken up as a candidate for the Federal Legislature, and it is our wish to draw all assistance in favor of him, it has been thought probable that from this our liberality in favor of the new settlement, and for their own advantage, a correspondence might be formed and engagements made with a considerable body of that people.

Resolved therefore, That with a view to an arrangement of this nature, we are willing to take up and support with fidelity such name as shall be proposed and brought forward in that district, and the bringing forward of whom shall contribute to engage suffrages in favour of our candidate for Congress.

And whereas another representative in the Assembly is to be elected from the county:

Resolved, That it shall remain with each individual of our association, and of those who may concur in our sentiments, to give their votes for that other person in a ticket with the candidate from the district of French Creek agreeably to their several engagements and attachments.

Resolved, That James Patterson, A. Kirkpatrick, Hugh Scott, Thomas Crabb, Samuel S. Mahon, Esq. John Park, Abner Barker, William Gormly and David Evans, be a committee appointed to enter into such arrangements for the fulfilment of which we pledge our support.

Whereas also the idea has been entertained by mistake or propagated by design that the bringing forward Col. Nevill has been owing to the management of Mr. Brackenridge, and his undue influence over the people of this town, and a late publication under his signature may have given countenance to this insinuation, which on his part was written with a view to repel the idea that he was not hearty in the cause of Col. Nevill, and which idea to our knowledge was propagated and made a handle against him

Resolved therefore, That we know of no artifice or management on the part of Mr. Brackenridge; but that his conduct has been delicate; and whatever his motives may have been, or may be, personal, or otherwise, we are governed by our own motives, and act for ourselves, and the contrary insinuation or direct allegation, abroad or at home, is an insult upon the freemen of this town, and will be resented accordingly.

Various motives may concur with different persons dislike to John Woods, disapprobation of the politics of Albert Gallatin, attachment to Col. Nevill, respect of principle opposed to engrossing offices, or abstract concern for the public good; but all these terminate in the support of Col. Nevill; and no man has a right without express proof to allege any other motive. The impertinence the impudence, the arrogance of individuals may assume to themselves an inquisitorial power to judge of motives, but at the same time would take it hard to have it insinuated, that they are actuated by passion, personal interest, hope of office, or love of power and domination over the community. Moderation, candour, good sense, and firmness according to each man's opinion of what is right, at the present crisis, ought not to be questioned but justified and encouraged, as the true basis of republicanism; the contrary breathing rather the air of Constantinople, than that of a Free Government.

By Order of the Committee,
A. RICHARDSON, Sec'ry.

—

PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 22, 1798.

SIR.

WHEREAS doubts have been entertained by some, and great pains taken by others, to circulate an opinion, that you have been nominated contrary to your inclination, to represent this district in Congress. We deem it highly necessary in order to obviate all doubts on this subject, to request of you a formal answer, that it may be published for the satisfaction and information of the public mind.

James Patterson,
Hugh Scott,
William Gormly,
David Evans,
Thomas Crabb,
John Park,
Samuel S. Mahon,
A. Kirkpatrick,
Abner Barker.

Presley Nevill Esq

—

GENTLEMEN,

I have received yours of this date, I am sorry the conduct of others hath made your application to me on this occasion necessary; consistent with my ideas of delicacy, it is difficult for any person nominated to so important a trust to say any thing on the subject; I will therefore only observe, that when formally called upon for the purpose, I promised to serve if elected; and I now unequivocally repeat that if honored with the suffrages of the district, such abilities as I have shall be exerted with the utmost alacrity in their service.

With great respect, I am Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,
PRESLEY NEVILL.

August 22, 1798.

—

The Committee of Correspondence appointed at a Town meeting on the 21 August, have received authentic information that in consequence of Circular Letters addressed to persons at Presque'Isle, Franklin and Cussawago, large and respectable meetings of the people were held at each of those places, who agreed (four dissentients only at Cussawago excepted) to support John Woods Esq. as a Representative in Congress at the ensuing Election.

George Wallace,
Steel Semple,
Nathaniel Bedford,
George Stevenson,
John Gibson,
John Wilkins,
James Brison.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Alleghenv County.

BEING encouraged, I offer myself as a Candidate for the Commissioners Office at the ensuing Election, and now solicit the suffrages of the Electors in general.

BENJAMIN ROSS.

Chartiers-creek, August 20, 1798.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

THE subscriber begs leave to express the sense of gratitude he feels for the honor conferred on him at the last Election, and in order that an additional Commissioner may by chosen at the ensuing one, gives this early notice that it will be no longer compatible with his situation to serve in that capacity.

The public, having been in possession of his name for a considerable time as a candidate for the SHERIFF's OFFICE, and it having been objected to his pretensions by some, that he already held one Office, he wishes to observe that success at the last Election was not his object, but barely to give publicity to his name in this large and respectable County. He respectfully solicits the suffrages of his friends and the public at the next Election for the Sheriff's Office, and if successfull hopes so discharge the duties thereof with fidelity.

SAMUEL CREIGH.

Pittsburgh, August 23. 1798.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY *virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas and of alias and plures venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday the 11th day of September next, in the town of Greensburgh in the said county, the following tracts and parcels of land and real property, to wit.*

Two hundred and forty nine acres and 46 perches of land more or less, situate in Derry township, adjoining lands of Thomas Bides, William Denniston and others, being part of 349 acres and 26 perches patented in the name of John Hutch. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Hutch, at the suit of John Creigh, assignee of John Creigh, jun.

Also, one equal undivided third part of one hundred acres of land more or less, situate in South Huntingdon township, adjoining lands of Henry L. Shepherd, Ezekiel Semple and others, upon which there is a mill erected. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Pettejoy, at the suit of Samuel Boyd.

Also, all the right, title and estate, of Wm. Alexander, in and to 300 acres of land be it more or less, situate in Derry township, adjoining lands of Charles Baird, John Russel and others. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Alexander, at the suit of James Hamilton.

Also, all the right and title of John Rea, in and to 100 acres of land more or less, situate on the waters of Black Lick, Wheatfield township, adjoining lands of James Lusby, John Tomb and James Graham. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John Rea, at the suit of John Tomb.

Also, all the right, intered and estate, of Nathan Williams, in and to 100 acres of land more or less, situate in Fairfield township, adjoining lands of Garret Covode, Joseph Howell and others. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Nathan Williams, at the suit of Cook and Denniston.

Also, a tract of land, situate formerly in Armstrong now Allegheny township, adjoining lands of John Vanhorn sen and John Conrad, containing 360 acres and allowance. Seized & and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Swan, at the suit of James Carnahan.

Also, a certain house and lot of ground in the town of Greensburgh, in the said county in the tenure of William Harris, said to adjoin lots of Mathew Jack. One other lot of ground, on which a Brick kiln stands, adjoining William Jack, Esq. John Probst and others, containing one and an half acres and twenty perches, and one other lot of ground, containing two acres more or less, adjoining John Probst and others, all seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Harris, at the suit of Nyhoff & Cossen.

Also, twenty acres of land more or less, adjoining lands of Robert Taylor and Robert Fulton, in township. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Mathews at the suit of James Fulton.

Taken in execution with the appurtenances, and to be sold by me.

JAMES BRADY, Sheriff.

August 24. 1797.

Came to the plantation of the Subscriber, living in Little Seweekly settlement, North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, about the last of May, TWO STRAY COWS—one ten years old, of a deep red colour, with a white tail, white spots on her feet and legs, and a small one on the top of her fore shoulders, has a star in her face, no ear mark—the other six years old, brindle color, some white on her belly and hind feet, a white face, has been bored for the hollow horn, no ear mark. The owner or owners is hereby notified to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Notice is hereby given that a *meeting of the Trustees for building a house of worship on the plantation of William M'Cree, in Pitt township Allegheny county, will be held at Mrs Murphy's in Pittsburgh, the first Wednesday in September next, when proposals will be received for hewing logs, making shingles &c. Part of the money advanced on beginning the work,*

Treasury Department,

JUNE 22d, 1798.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT proposals will be received at the office of the Secratary of the treasury for supplying the United States with a number not exceeding Forty thousand stands of arms, on the following conditions.

1st. The arms shall be manufactured in the United States conformable to the Charleville pattern; the barrels shall be proved, and the muskets inspected agreeable to the rules now practised and required by the U. States;—the Locks shall be duly hardened, the Ramrods and Bayonets shall be tempered and the mountings, stocks, and every other particular shall be finished in a workmanlike manner.

2d. The proposals must specify the number which the party is willing to furnish & the time or times of delivery—One fourth of the proposed number must be delivered in six months, one fourth in twelve months, and the remainder in eighteen months from the time of signing the contracts, the public will not be considered as bound to receive any arms, which are not ready for delivery within the time proposed.

3d For every stand of arms, with Bayonet and Ramrod complete as aforsaid, the United States will allow thirteen dollars and forty cents.

4th When practicable and consistent with existing arrangements, seasoned stocks will be delivered from the public stores in Philadelphia to contractors, at the rate of twenty-five cents each.

5th. The arms will be received in the respective states at places to be hereafter designated—The United States shall not be bound to prove less than five hundred barrels at one time, unless the barrels are transported to some public factory or deposit of arms, in which case any number not less than one hundred will be proved.

6th. The parties contracting will be required to give bonds with surities for fulfilling their engagements; No money will be advanced unless indisputable testimonials of skill and ability to execute the proposed contracts are produced, nor in cases where proposals are made for a less number than one thousand stands of arms; the right of judging of the expediency of making advances of money is absolutely reserved.

7th. Until contracts are made for supplying forty thousand stands of arms, the sum of thirteen dollars and forty cents will be paid at the Treasury for every complete stand of arms manufactured in the United States and which may be delivered in parcels of not less than twenty into the public arsenals already or hereafter to be established. Those who propose to deliver arms must however indicate their intentions seasonably to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

N.B. The proposals are to be transmitted under cover to the Secretary of the Treasury at Philadelphia.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL's OFFICE,

May 11th, 1798.

WHEREAS by the seventh section of an act of the Legislature of this commonwealth, passed the 3d day of April, 1792. entitled "An act for the sale of vacant lands within this commonwealth," it is enacted as follows, to wit.

"SECT. VII. AND be it further enacted "by the authority aforesaid, that every Deputy-Surveyor to be appointed by virtue "of this act shall, within the month of February in the next year, make and return "into the office of the Surveyor General, "plots of every Survey which he shall have "made in pursuance of any warrant connected together in one general draft, so "far as they may be contiguous to each other, with the courses and distances of "each line, the quantity of land contained "in each survey, and the name of the person for whom the same was surveyed, "and every succeeding year he shall make a "like return of the surveys made in the year "preceeding."

AND as this section hath not been complied with in all cases, it is therefore incumbent on me, and I hereby in the most special manner call upon all those Deputy Surveyors, who have not complied with the injunction therein expressed, to return without delay the general draft or drafts of such parts of their respective districts, as they or either of them had Surveyed before the 1st day of January, 1798.

AND WHEREAS by the fourth section of the same act it is enacted, that every such Deputy Surveyor "shall reside within, or as near as possible to his respective district."—

THE Deputies appointed under the said recited act are particularly required to comply therewith immediately. And as some of them have resigned, and others have removed their offices to places remote from those at first certified, therefore all the deputies aforesaid are directed to certify as soon as possible into this office the places where they now respectivly keep open their offices, agreeably to the spirit and meaning of the said fourth section.

DANIEL BRODHEAD.
Surveyor-General.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable property in Water street, in the Town of Pittsburgh, which has been for many years occupied as a Public Tavern, and established by the sign of the Fountain (or Green Tree.) The eligibility of the situation, the commodiousness of the House, Stable, and other necessary buildings renders it unnecessary to say any thing more, as the person who may wish to purchase will view the premises. A small part of the purchase money will be expected and an extensive credit will be given, if required, for the balance.

Likewise, a Seven Acre Out-Lot, contiguous to the Town, under cultivation, with a post and rail fence. For terms apply to the subscriber, who will give an indisputable title.

JOSIAH TANNEHILL.

Pittsburgh, June 23, 1798.

FOR SALE, the following

Tracts of LAND,

In ALLEGHENY COUNTY, viz.

EIGHTEEN adjoining Tracts, situate from 11 to 15 miles from Pittsburgh, containing from 200 to 235 acres each; two ditto 1 mile from the above, containing 224 acres each; two ditto three quarters of a mile from the last mentioned, containing 235 acres each; two ditto 3 miles from the first mentioned Tracts and 18 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 206 acres each—also, four adjoining Tracts 26 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 300 acres each.

These Lands are situate on the noth side of the Allegheny river, and were all patented eleven years ago—they are of the first rate quality. The terms of sale will be made known and indisputable titles given by the subscriber, who will be in Pittsburgh the greater part of the ensuing summer.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

April 26, 1798.

FOR SALE.

A Valuable Tract of *DONATION LAND* containing 500 acres, in the Third District, No. 57, and is well known by the Old Shenango Town, and joins the land on which Thomas Canon now lives. The terms of sale may be known by applying to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

A. TANNEHILL.

June 22, 1798.

General Post-Office.

PROPOSALS for carrying the Mails of the United States on the following routs, will be received at this Office until the 20th day of September next, inclusive:

1. From Pittsburgh by Cannonsburgh, Washington, West-Liberty, Wheeling and Will's-Town, to Zane's at the mouth of Licking-Creek on the Muskingum; estimated 140 miles.

Leave Pittsburgh on Friday at 2 P. M and arrive at Zane's the next Monday by 8 A. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Zane's every Tuesday at 5 A M. and arrive at Pittsburgh the next Friday by 10 A. M.

2. From Zane's at the mouth of Licking-Creek on the Muskingum, by Chillecotha and Maffeey's, to Maysville in Kentucky; estimated 140 miles.

Leave Zane's every Tuesday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Maysville the next Friday by 10 A. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Maysville every Friday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Zane's the next Monday by 8 P. M.

The carriage of the Mails to commence on the 1st day of October next, and continue until the 1st day of October 1800.

Payments will be made quarterly.

The usual penalties for delays and failures will be stipulated in the contract

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Post Master General.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1798.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Westmoreland County.

THE subscriber being encouraged by his friends offers himself a Candidate for the SHERIFF's OFFICE, at the ensuing Election.

JOHN KIRKPATRICK.

Greensburgh, June 23, 1798.

A PLEDGE.

LEFT with the Subscriber some time in November last, a piece of Scarlet Cloth, a Silver Cross, and a Pocket-Book with sundry papers, being a pledge redeemable in two months:—If George Whiteeyes or some person for him doth not come and discharge the debt for which the said property was pledged, on or before the first day of September next, so much thereof will be sold on that day as will pay the debt I have against the property, which is nine pounds six shillings and three pence, with the costs.

JAMES ALLEN.

Pittsburgh, August 9, 1798.

TO BE RENTED,

A *COMMODIOUS STAND in the Diamond of Pittsburgh, and possession given immediately. For terms apply to the Subscriber on the premises.*

WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

August 11, 1798.

The subscriber requests those indebted to him, to settle off their accounts against the first of August next, as now further indulgence can be given, it is hoped that this notice will prevent further trouble. He still continues to carry on the WATCH, CLOCK and SILVERSMITH, business,

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1798.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Allegheny county.

THE *subscriber being encouraged by his friends offer himself a Candidate for the SHERIFF's OFFICE, at the ensuing Election.*

J. R. POSTLETHWAIT.

Pittsburgh, 12 May, 1798.

FOR SALE.

EIGHT Tracts of Patented Land in Jones's District, within a few miles of the Allegheny river and Pittsburgh, known by the following numbers, viz.

No.	acres.	perches.	
13	251	141	These 6 Tracts adjoin each other.
15	237	117	
16	237	117	
17	237	117	
21	200		
22	200		
32	200		These two are separate Tracts
37	200		

The above Lands are for Sale in separate Tracts, or the whole together, as is most convenient to the purchaser. For terms, and further information, apply to

JAMES SAMPLE.

Pittsburgh, May 30, 1798. 3m

19th April, 1786.

JOHN CAMPBELL enters a caveat against the acceptance of a survey, or granting a patent to William Tidball, his heirs or assigns, for any survey, joining lands of Adam Patterson, John Rhise, and Nathan Bouch, in Washington county, on the waters of Chartiers creek, alledging he has the oldest right for the same.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

To John Lukens, Esq. S. G.

26th March, 1798.

The first Monday in January next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat, they having at least thirty days notice.

For John Hall, Esq. S. L. O.
Nn. LUFBOROUGH.

A Quantity of the best

PIG LEAD,

to Twelve Dollars per hundred, also, an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

at the most reduced prices, for Sale, by

JOHN WRENSHALL.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1798.

THE subscriber having procured drafts of the First, Third, Fourth, and part of the Second Districts of Donation Lands, north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny, will attend the ensuing summer and fall at his farm on Slippery Rock creek, six miles west of the Franklin road, in order to shew any Donation Tract of Land in any of the said Districts to any person who may apply, for a moderate compensation. He flatters himself that he will give satisfaction to any that may honor him with applications.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Jun.

June 18, 1798.

A CAUTION.

I DO hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on my notes given to Thamas Woods, one of twelve pounds ten shillings payable the first day of October next, the other for like sum payable the 1st day of January 1799, as said Woods cannot fulfill the contract for which they were given, I am determined not to pay them unless compelled by law.

PATRICK M'DEVITT.

August 11, 1798.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general that he carries on the PLANE MAKING business in all its various branches at his shop, near St. Andrew's bridge; where he makes and sells all kinds of Planes, of the newest and most improved fashions, which he will sell considerably cheaper than can be brought over the mountains—a generous allowance will be made to those who buy to sell again.—He continues carrying on the Cabinet Making business, where those who please to favour him with their custom may rely on having their work well done in the neatest manner and with the best Materials.

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1798.

To the Electors of Allegheny County,

BEING encouraged by my friends to offer myself as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the ensuing Election, I now publicly agree to accede to their wishes, and do solicit the suffrages of the public in general.

EPHRAIM JONES.

July 28, 1798.

DISSOLUTION!

THE Partnership between John and Samuel Colhoon, being this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against said firm are requested to bring them forward immediately for settlement, and those indebted to them are desired to come forward without delay and discharge their respective balances with John Hannah, who is duly authorised to settle the business of the partnership.—Those who do not come forward before the 20th of August next, their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

J. & S. COLHOON.

Pittsburgh, July 25, 1798.

N. B. The business will be carried on in future by John Hannah & Co. who will always keep a handsome and general assortment of GOODS as usual.

David Wallace,

Next Door to the Corner of Front and Market Streets, has just received a Fresh Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

which he will sell at the most reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, July 27, 1798.

JOHN IRWIN,

At his WHOLESALE and RETAIL STORE, Corner of MARKET and FOURTH STREETS,

HAS just received and is opening, a large and handsome assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable for the season.

He has on hand a parcel of Castings well assorted, and a large quantity of coarse and fine Salt—he allways keeps a regular supply of Groceries, and has every necessary for persons going down the river, or to the Indian country, all which is offered for sale at reasonable prices—he hopes his attention to business and elegant assortment, will receive the approbation of his friends, customers & those who may call at his store.

Pittsburgh, July 21, 1798.

N. B. All persons indepted to John Irwin, by Bond, Note, or Book-Account, are required to come immediately and settle their respective balances.—No further indulgence will be given.

WANTED,

BETWEEN *two and three thousand Chestnut Rails, with a proportionate number of good Locust Posts, for which a generous price will be given—Enquire at the Printing Office or of*

N. BEDFORD.

Pittsburgh, July 14, 1798.

FOR SALE.

THAT *valuable tract of land situate about one mile East of Meadville, containing four hundred acres with the allowance; this tract affords good meadow ground, excellent upland, abundance of saw timber and a number of choice springs. The above tract is well known by the name of Wallace's tract, any person desirous of viewing the land may be shewn by Mr. Wm. Shannon near Meadville, the terms of sale made known by applying to John Johnston Pittsburgh.*

July 10, 1798.

Sheriff's Sales,

BY virtue of a certain writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Supreme Court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court-House in Greensburgh, on Wednesday the 29th of August instant, one hundred and eleven Tracts of Land; each containing 400 acres be the same more or less. situate in Donegal, Fairfield, Wheatfield, Denny and Armstrong townships in Westmoreland county, with the appurtenances:—Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Wilson at the suit of John Hall for the use of Henry Sheaff, and to be sold by me.

JAMES BRADY, Sheriff.

August 11, 1798.

NOTICE.

THAT the first Monday of September next, is appointed for my hearing before a Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county in the State of Pennsylvania, on an application for the benefit of the acts of this state, providing for the relief of insolvent debtors, having at June Term last presented my petition with a schedule annexed of all my estate, real, personal and mixt, rights and credits, to be assigned for the use of my creditors.

HN SPEARS.

August 7, 1798

NO C E.

BROKE *into th of the Subscriber, living in Alle nty Mifflin Township at Wylie's Fer Monongahela river, A BLACK HOR a small star in his forehead, crest-fal sfula, and is about eight years old. is desired to prove property, pay char ke him away.*

MAS STUART.

July 21, 1798.